

SS-OCT features of small choroidal and retinal tumours

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Swept Source OCT is using an infrared light source at 1045nm instead of 840nm commonly used in SD-OCT devices. Absorption coefficient is a function of wavelength; thus, the SS-OCT has a superior tissue penetration compared to SD-OCT devices. This makes it an ideal tool for evaluating choroidal tumours. The implementation of the 12mm wide scan also enables documentation and follow-up of lesions located up to the mid periphery of the fundus. Depending on pigmentation the scleral border of the choroidal tumour can be visualized for lesions as thick as 1.5mm. Also, vessels within the tumour may be seen in some cases and of course alterations of the overlying RPE and retina are always clearly visible. Selected cases of choroidal and retinal tumours (capillary angioma, choroidal haemangioma, different growth patterns of naevus, melanomas before and after treatment, CHRPE, infectious lesions) and their characteristics on SS-OCT will be discussed.